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1	Rule 64E.	Writ of	execution.

- 2 (a) Availability. A writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or under
- 3 the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment or order requiring the delivery of
- 4 property or the payment of money.
- 5 (b) Application. To obtain a writ of execution, the plaintiff shall file an application stating:
- 6 (b)(1) the amount of the judgment or order and the amount due on the judgment or order;
- 7 (b)(2) the nature, location and estimated value of the property; and
- 8 (b)(3) the name and address of any person known to the plaintiff to claim an interest in the
- 9 property.
- 10 (c) Death of plaintiff. If the plaintiff dies, a writ of execution may be issued upon the
- affidavit of an authorized executor or administrator or successor in interest.
- 12 (d) Reply to writ; request for hearing.
- 13 (d)(1) The defendant may reply to the writ and request a hearing. The reply shall be filed and
- served within 10 days after service of the writ and accompanying papers upon the defendant.
- 15 (d)(2) The court shall set the matter for an evidentiary hearing. If the court determines that
- the writ was wrongfully obtained, or that property is exempt from seizure, the court shall enter an
- order directing the officer to release the property. If the court determines that the writ was
- properly issued and the property is not exempt, the court shall enter an order directing the officer
- 19 to sell or deliver the property. If the date of sale has passed, notice of the rescheduled sale shall
- 20 be given. No sale may be held until the court has decided upon the issues presented at the
- 21 <u>hearing.</u>
- 22 (d)(3) If a reply is not filed, the officer shall proceed to sell or deliver the property.
- 23 (e) Mortgage foreclosure governed by statute. Utah Code Title 78, Chapter 37, Mortgage
- 24 Foreclosure, governs mortgage foreclosure proceedings notwithstanding contrary provisions of
- 25 <u>these rules.</u>